

U.S. AID TO INDOCHINA MEANS PERPETUAL WAR

The U.S. pays 86% of the operating costs of the Thieu regime in South Vietnam and 85% of the costs of the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia—governments too corrupt and unpopular to survive without massive foreign support. A study by the World Bank shows South Vietnam will need hundreds of millions of dollars every year until at least 1990.

In Cambodia, the U.S. is keeping afloat a government that controls only about 15% of the country's territory and has virtually no popular support. Continued U.S. aid can only prolong a hopeless war.



This drawing is by Buu Chi, a South Vietnamese political prisoner

FIGHTING CONTINUES . . . In South Vietnam, Thieu's forces are on the offensive. Using nearly \$1 million worth of U.S.-supplied ammunition per day, they have captured 770 hamlets since the January 1973 ceasefire, according to the U.S. embassy in Saigon.

The Paris Agreement provides for a **POLITICAL** settlement of the Vietnam war. It calls on Thieu's supporters, supporters of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (the "Vietcong"), and neutralists to work together in a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord to organize elections for a new government. Thieu blocks this political process by outlawing his opposition and denying democratic freedoms.

POLITICAL PRISONERS . . . The U.S. embassy in Saigon claims there are no political prisoners in South Vietnam. But the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported on December 13, 1973:

THE EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM IS BEYOND ANY REASONABLE DISPUTE. . . ESTIMATES RANGE FROM 4,300 TO 200,000. . . FURTHER, SUBSTANTIATED ACCOUNTS OF CASES OF MISTREATMENT AND TORTURE OF SUCH PRISONERS HAVE BEEN AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED.

[These prisoners] represent almost every conceivable walk of life. . . and they are in prison for one common reason—**THEY HAVE DARED TO DISAGREE WITH THE CORRUPT AND REPRESSIVE POLICIES WHICH HAVE BEEN FORCED UPON THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE BY THE THIEU REGIME.**

—Senator James Abourezk, 6/5/74

UNENDING WAR OR REAL PEACE? In 1954, U.S. money and advice helped the Diem regime in South Vietnam to ignore the political provisions of the Geneva Agreement. The result was the U.S.-Vietnam war. In 1974, U.S. money and advice are helping the Thieu regime block the political provisions of the Paris Agreement. Again, the result is a war that threatens to expand.

For more information and suggestions on how **YOU** can help end U.S. intervention and bring real peace to Indochina, contact:

WE STILL PAY FOR WAR IN INDOCHINA



Philadelphia Inquirer

U.S. AID TO VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS:

\$3.7 BILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1975*—

*Administration request

MORE THAN FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD COMBINED!

The Administration says aid to Indochina is phasing out. . .

BUT—IT IS ASKING FOR A 23% INCREASE IN AID FOR 1975!

The Administration says this money is needed for humanitarian programs. . .

BUT—88% OF IT IS WAR-RELATED—LESS THAN 5% IS HUMANITARIAN!

The Administration says military aid is needed to balance Russian and Chinese aid to the other side. . .

BUT—THE U.S. HAS SPENT 29 TIMES AS MUCH AS RUSSIA AND CHINA ON WAR IN INDOCHINA SINCE 1966!

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE TAXPAYER HAS BEEN BADLY MILKED BY OUR OPERATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

—Senator Stuart Symington, 4/9/74

U.S. versus Russian and Chinese war expenditures for Indochina, 1966-1973



Source: U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency

The above figures are based on U.S. Department of Defense and Agency for International Development sources. For a thoroughly documented analysis of U.S. aid programs, see *Military and Economic Aid to Indochina* by Indochina Resource Center/NARMIC (\$2.00 plus 30 cents postage from NARMIC, 112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102).

7/74